REMARKS

The Office Action dated June 18, 2003, has been received and carefully noted. The above amendments and the following remarks are submitted as a full and complete response thereto. By this Amendment, claims 50, 61-62 have been cancelled. Claim 35 has been merely amended to depend from claim 67 and 51 has merely been amended to depend from claim 69. Claims 35, 68 and 70 have been further amended to more clearly particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention. No new matter has been added. Accordingly, claims 3, 6, 13-15, 19, 21, 27, 32-39, 41, 44-47, 49, 51-60, 63-71 are pending in this application and are submitted for consideration.

Applicants acknowledge and thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 19, 21, 27, 32-34, 36-39, 45-47, 57, 59, 60 and 67 are allowable over the prior art.

Claims 35 and 58 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. By this amendment, claim 35 can been amended to depend from claim 67. However, with respect to claim 58, Applicants respectfully submit that "the material" has sufficient antecedent basis because the preceding paragraph refers to "a secondary electron emissive layer formed of a material".

Therefore, the rejection is requested to be withdrawn.

Claim 52 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noborio et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,066,923) in view of Yamakawa (JP Patent No. 09-263756, "JP '756"). In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Noborio discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing a priming particle generating member made up of an UV light emissive phosphor. JP '756 is cited for disclosing this limitation.

Applicant's independent claim 52 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space, with the plasma display panel including a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. The priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength. The ultraviolet region light emissive layer extends in the row direction at each site opposing the row electrode pairs, and faces toward the discharge space of the unit light emitting areas adjacent to each other in the column direction.

Fig. 7 of Noborio discloses a plasma display panel having a plurality of discharge gas spaces 8 formed between substrates 1 and 2, and filled with a discharge gas. Partitioning wall member 9 is provided on a dielectric layer 14 to form the discharge gas spaces 8 and define display cells, phosphor 11 is coated on the dielectric layer 14 and also on the side wall surfaces of partitioning wall member 9 for converting ultraviolet

rays generated with discharge of the discharge gas filled in the discharge gas bases 8 to visible light 11.

The Office Action admitted that Noborio fails to disclose a priming particle generating member. JP '756 appears to merely disclose a composition of phosphor in a color plasma display panel having high luminous efficiency and high luminance by mixing a visible-light-emitting phosphor with an ultraviolet-emitting phosphor having a light emission peak wavelength in a specified wavelength region. Thus, JP '756 fails to rectify the deficiencies of Noborio.

The Office Action took the position that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the phosphor of JP '756 with the plasma display panel of Noborio in order to provide a plasma display panel with excellent luminous efficiency and high luminance. However, Applicants respectfully disagree because JP '756 fails to disclose or suggest a priming particle generating member formed separately from the phosphor layer as in the present invention.

In sum, the combination of Noborio and JP '756 fails to disclose or suggest that a priming particle generating member is provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate, as recited in claim 52. The combination of Noborio and JP '756 also fails to disclose or suggest that the priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emission layer, as also recited in claim 52.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Noborio and JP '756, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention and Applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 3, 6, 50, 53 and 69 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,952,782, "Nanto") in view of JP '756. In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Nanto discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing a priming particle generating member made up of an UV light emissive phosphor. JP '756 is cited for disclosing this limitation.

Claim 50 has been cancelled thereby rendering the rejection with respect to claim 50 moot. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 3, 6, 53 and 69 recite subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested in any combination of the prior art.

Applicants' independent claim 53 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection, with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space, with the plasma display panel including a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. The priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing

continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength. The ultraviolet region light emissive-layer extends in column direction at each site between the unit light emitting areas adjacent to each other in the row direction, and faces toward the discharge space of the unit light emitting areas adjacent to each other in the row direction.

Applicant's independent claim 69 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate, and a back substrate. A plurality of row electrode pairs are arranged in a column direction and extend in a row direction to form display lines on a back face of the front substrate. A dielectric layer overlays the row electrode pairs on the back face of the front substrate. A protective dielectric layer overlays the dielectric layer on the back face of the front substrate. A plurality of column electrodes are arranged in the row direction on a face of the back substrate opposing the front substrate with a discharge space between, and extend in the column direction to form unit light emitting areas in the discharge space at each intersection of the row electrode pairs and the column electrodes. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided in contact with the discharge space between the adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate, and defines the border between the unit light emitting areas adjacent to each other at least in the row direction. The priming particle generating member is placed on a front face of the partition wall opposing the front substrate and faces the discharge space, and is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more.

Nanto discloses a surface discharge plasma display panel having a row electrodes X, Y and column electrodes A. JP '756 fails to rectify the deficiencies of Nanto.

The Office Action stated that it would have been obvious to combine the references in order to provide a plasma display panel with excellent luminous efficiency and high luminance. However, it appears that the combination of Nanto and JP '756 fails to disclose or suggest a structure where a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate or that the priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength, as recited in claim 53, the combination of Nanto and JP '756 also fails to disclose or suggest a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate, as recited in claim 69.

Furthermore, the Office Action took the position that Nanto discloses a light absorption layer provided at each position opposing a non-lighting area in Figs. 5, 7 and 8. However, upon review of the Figs., Applicants are only able to find a light shielding film, which is not a light absorption layer, but is a blocking layer.

Therefore, Applicants submit that Nanto and JP '756, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Since claims 3 and 6 are dependent upon claim 53, Applicants submit that these claims recite subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited prior art for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to the independent claim.

Claims 54, 55, 63, 64 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Asano et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,008,582, "Asano") in view of JP '756. In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Asano discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing the phosphor layer of said PDP. JP '756 is cited for teaching this limitation. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 54, 55, 63, 64 and 65 recite subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested by any combination of the prior art.

Applicants' independent claim 54 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space, the plasma display panel including a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate, and includes transverse walls extending in the row direction and vertical walls extending in the column direction to

partition the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas wherein the priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength, and wherein the ultraviolet region light emissive layer is provided between the front substrate and the transverse wall of the partition wall.

Applicants' independent claim 55 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair, and a phosphor layer provided on a face of the back substrate faces the discharge space. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate, and including transverse walls extending in the row direction and vertical walls extending in the column direction to partition the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas. The priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing

continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength. The ultraviolet region light emissive layer is provided between the front substrate and the vertical wall of the partition wall.

Applicants' independent claim 63 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair, and a phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space. The plasma display panel including a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and including transverse walls extending in the row direction axed vertical walls extending in the column direction to partition the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas. The priming particle generating member is provided between the front substrate and the transverse wall of the partition wall.

Applicants' independent claim 64 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is

provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair, and a phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space, said plasma display panel including a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and including transverse walls extending in the row direction and vertical walls extending in the column direction to partition the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas. The priming particle generating member is provided between the front substrate and the vertical wall of the partition wall.

Applicants' independent claim 65 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A stripe patterned partition

wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and extends in the column direction for partitioning the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas aligned in the row direction. The priming particle generating member extends in the row direction at a site opposing main bodies of row electrodes of the row electrode pairs.

Asano discloses a plasma display device with auxiliary partition walls. As discussed in col. 16, line 45 – col. 17, line 23, Asano discloses that the auxiliary partition walls are formed in a cross section in a plane parallel to the address electrodes, thereby enhancing the luminance of the surface and preventing leakage of a discharge and UV rays generated by the discharge in the discharge space into the adjacent discharge spaces. JP '756 fails to rectify the deficiencies of Asano.

The Office Action took the position that it would be obvious to combine Asano and JP '756 for the purpose of providing a plasma display panel with excellent luminous efficiency and high luminance. However, the combination of Asano and JP '756 fails to disclose or suggest a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate, as recited in claims 54, 55, 63, 64 and 65.

Therefore, Applicants submit that Asano and JP '756, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ameniya et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,742,122, "Ameniya") in view of JP '756. In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Amemiya discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing the phosphor layer of said

PDP. JP '756 was cited for disclosing this limitation. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 56 recites subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested by any combination of the prior art.

Applicants' independent claim 56 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A stripe patterned partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and extend in the column direction to partition the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas aligned in the column direction. The priming particle generating member is made up of an ultraviolet region light emissive layer formed of an ultraviolet region light emitting phosphor having persistence characteristics allowing continuous radiation of ultraviolet light as a result of excitation by ultraviolet rays having a predetermined wavelength. A row electrode of each of said row electrode pair includes a main body extending in the row direction and a protruding portion protruding from the main body in the column direction in each unit light emitting area. The ultraviolet region light emissive layer

extends in the row direction at each position opposing the main bodies of the row electrodes.

However, it is unclear as to where it is disclosed in the combination of Amemiya and JP '756 that the priming particle generating member is provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate, as recited in claim 56.

Furthermore, in the previous Office Action dated November 20, 2002, it was stated that claim 9 would be allowed if rewritten into independent form. Consequently, in the Response dated February 20, 2003, claim 9 was rewritten as independent claim 56. Therefore, it is unclear as to whether the Examiner is withdrawing the allowability of the subject matter is being withdrawn.

Thus, Applicants submit that Ameniya and JP '756, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention and Applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 13-15, 35, 41, 49, 58, 61, 62 and 68 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nanto in view of Van Slooten (U.S. Patent No. 6,229,582, "Van Slooten"). In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Nanto discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing the discharge area. Van Slooten is cited for disclosing this limitation.

Claims 61 and 62 have been cancelled, thereby rendering the rejection with respect to claims 61 and 62 moot. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claims

13-15, 35, 41, 49, 58 and 68 recite subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested in Nanto.

Applicant's independent claim 58 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate on opposite sides of a discharge space. A plurality of row electrode pairs extend in a row direction and are arranged in a column direction on the front substrate to form display lines. A protective dielectric layer is provided on a face of the front substrate facing the discharge space. A plurality of column electrodes extend in the column direction and are arranged in the row direction on the back substrate to form a unit light emitting area in the discharge space at each intersection with the row electrode pair. A phosphor layer is provided on a face of the back substrate facing the discharge space. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing each unit light emitting area between the front substrate and the back substrate. A dielectric layer overlays column electrodes between the back substrate and the phosphor layer. The priming particle generating member is made up of a secondary electron emissive layer formed of a material having a coefficient of secondary electron emission higher than that of dielectrics forming said protective dielectric layer. The dielectric layer containing the material, having a coefficient of secondary electron emission higher than that of the dielectrics forming said protective dielectric layer, is formed in combination with said secondary electron emissive layer.

Applicants' independent claim 68 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate. A plurality of row electrode pairs are arranged in a column direction and extend in a row direction to form display lines on a back face of

the front substrate. A dielectric layer overlays the row electrode pairs on the back face of the front substrate. A protective dielectric layer overlays the dielectric layer on the back face of the front substrate, and a plurality of column electrodes are arranged in the row direction on a face of the back substrate opposing the front substrate with a discharge space between, and extend in the column direction to form unit light emitting areas in the discharge space at each intersection of the row electrode pairs and the column electrodes. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided in contact with the discharge space between the adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction. An additional portion is provided at a portion of the dielectric layer opposing the border between the unit light emitting areas adjacent to each other in the column direction, and juts toward the interior of the discharge space. A partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and includes vertical walls extending in the column direction and transverse walls extend in the row direction to define the discharge space into the unit light emitting areas in the row direction and in the column direction. The transverse walls are between the unit light emitting areas and are divided in the column direction being divided. An interstice extends in parallel to the row direction and is provided between the divided transverse walls to space the divided transverse walls from each other. The priming particle generating member is disposed on a portion of said additional portion facing the discharge space. The light absorption layer is provided at a portion of the dielectric layer opposing said interstice.

Van Slooten discloses a plasma display device in which the plasma discharge D emits visible or UV-light which excites the phosphorus. At least a part of the surface of

the walls of a compartment of the display device is provided with a layer of a material for emitting secondary electrons.

Claim 58 recites in part that the priming particle generating member is made up of a secondary electron emissive layer formed of a material having a coefficient of secondary electron emission higher than that of dielectrics forming the protective dielectric layer.

Nanto indicates the dielectric layer 24 is overlaying the column electrodes A. Van Slooten indicates that the layer 21 overlaying the column electrodes 29, 29', 29" is made up of a secondary electron emissive layer.

However, neither Nanto nor Van Slooten, either alone or in combination fails to disclose or suggest that the coefficient of secondary electron emission of the secondary electron emissive layer is higher than that of the protective dielectric layer, as recited in claim 58.

Further, as added on the Response of February 20, 2003, claim 58 is allowed claim 16 rewritten in independent form. Therefore, it is questioned whether the allowability of the claim is being withdrawn.

Still further, claim 68 recites that a partition wall is disposed between the front substrate and the back substrate and includes vertical walls extending in the column direction and transverse walls extending in the row direction. The transverse walls are between the unit light emitting areas and are divided in the column direction. An interstice extends in parallel to the row direction and is provided between the divided transverse walls to space the divided transverse walls from each other. A light absorption layer is provided at a portion f the dielectric layer opposing the interstice.

Neither Nanto nor Van Slooten disclose or suggest these limitations.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Since claims 13-15 are dependent upon claim 58, claims 35, 41 and 49 are dependent upon claim 68, Applicants submit that these claims recite subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested by the cited prior art for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to the independent claims.

Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurai (U.S. Patent No. 6,057,643, "Kurai") in view of Van Slooten. In making this rejection, the Office Action took the position that Kurai discloses all the elements of the claimed invention, except for disclosing a priming particle generating member provided at a site facing the discharge area. Van Slooten is cited for disclosing this limitation. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 70 recites subject matter that is neither disclosed nor suggested by any combination of the prior art.

Applicants' independent claim 70 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate, a back substrate, a plurality of row electrode pairs arranged in a column direction and extending in a row direction to form display lines on a back face of the front substrate, a dielectric layer overlaying the row electrode pairs on the back face of the front substrate, a protective dielectric layer overlaying the dielectric layer on the back face of the front substrate, and a plurality of column electrodes arranged in the row direction on a face of the back substrate opposing the front substrate with a discharge space between, and extending in the column direction to form unit light emitting areas in the discharge space at each intersection of the row electrode pairs and the column electrodes. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member

provided in contact with the discharge space between the adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction. The priming particle generating member is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more. The discharge space is filled with a discharge gas including a mixed inert gas containing 10% or more of a xenon gas.

Kurai discloses a discharge gas mixture for a fluorescent gas-discharge plasma display panel. As disclosed in col. 5, lines 13-15, the Xenon density ranges from 1-10%. Van Slooten fails to cure the deficiencies of Kurai.

Thus, the prior art fails to disclose or suggest a priming particle generating member that is provided in contact with the discharge space between adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction, as cited in claim 70. The prior art also fails to disclose or suggest that the priming particle generating member is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more, as also recited in claim 70.

Therefore, Applicants submit that Kurai and Van Slooten either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention and the Applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 44, 66, 71, 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nanto-Yamakawa as applied to claim 53 above, and further in view of Van Slooten. Claim 50 has been cancelled, therefore rendering the rejection moot.

Applicants' independent claim 66 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate. A plurality of row electrode pairs are arranged in a column direction and extend in a row direction to form display lines on a back face of the front substrate. A dielectric layer overlays the row electrode pairs on the back face of the front substrate and, a protective dielectric layer overlays the dielectric layer on the back face of the front substrate. A plurality of column electrodes are arranged in the row direction on a face of the back substrate opposing the front substrate with a discharge space between, and extend in the column direction to form unit light emitting areas in the discharge space at each intersection of the row electrode pairs and the column electrodes. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided in contact with the discharge space between the adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction. The priming particle generating member is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more, and includes a material having a work function smaller than that of dielectrics forming the protective dielectric layer.

Applicants' independent claim 71 is directed to a plasma display panel including a front substrate and a back substrate. A plurality of row electrode pairs are arranged in a column direction and extend in a row direction to form display lines on a back face of the front substrate. A dielectric layer overlays the row electrode pairs on the back face of the front substrate. A protective dielectric layer overlays the dielectric layer on the back face of the front substrate. A plurality of column electrodes are arranged in the row direction on a face of the back substrate opposing the front substrate with a

discharge space between, and extend in the column direction to form unit light emitting areas in the discharge space at each intersection of the row electrode pairs and the column electrodes. The plasma display panel includes a priming particle generating member provided in contact with the discharge space between the adjacent unit light emitting areas in the column direction or the row direction. The priming particle generating member is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more, and includes a material having a work function of 4.2 eV or less.

Neither Nanto, Yamakawa nor Van Slooten discloses or suggests that the priming particle generating member is formed of an ultraviolet region light emissive material or a visible region light emissive material having persistence characteristics allowing emission for 0.1 msec or more, as recited in claims 66 and 77, or that the priming particle generating member includes a material having a work function smaller than that of dielectrics forming the protective dielectric layer, as recited in claim 66.

Further, as neither claim 44, 66, 71, 50 nor 51 is dependent upon claim 53, Applicants submit that this is an improper rejection and respectfully request that the rejection be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration of the application, withdrawal of the outstanding rejections, allowance of claims 3, 6, 13-15, 35-39, 41, 44-47, 49, 51-56, 58, 63-66, and 68-71 (claims 19, 21, 27, 33-34, 36-39, 44, 57, 69, 60 and 67 already being indicated as reciting allowable subject matter), and the prompt issuance of a Notice of Allowability are respectfully solicited.

If this application is not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone listed below.

In the event this paper is not considered to be timely filed, the Applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension, together with any additional fees that may be due with respect to this paper, may be charged to counsel's Deposit Account No. 01-2300, **referencing docket number 107156-00068.**

Respectfully submitted,
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